



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 October 1989

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Ethiopia

President Mengistu Addresses Nation 18 Oct

AB1810180089 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Oct 89

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] We return briefly to Ethiopia, where President Mengistu is still making his special broadcast to the nation. So far, he said little of substance, although he has accused the Tigray and its rebel group, the Tigray People's Liberation Front, of spreading the war to areas of the country which have nothing to do with them. We will be bringing you further details of that speech in our fourth edition at 1830 GMT.

Calls for Peace, Unity

EA1810214489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 October 89

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As is known, our responsibility and mission is not destructive, as are those of the separatists and tribalists. Nor is it only to counter them. Our mission is to establish the great Ethiopia which is respected, whereby peace, social security, social justice, and social prosperity prevails. [passage omitted]

Though we were not sufficiently blessed to improve the welfare of the broad masses as we wished, not because of the lack of goodwill and lack of effort, but due to many reasons, we still say that the infrastructure for the nation's lasting development has been substantial. Although the development foundations we have established have yet to give tangible results, and although international media does not publicize them due to ideological differences, and although they are belittled by anti-Ethiopian forces, we believe the sacrifices we have made during our youth for our country's unity and our people's benefit will be given its rightful place in history and in people's minds.

We properly understand that the people's needs are not fulfilled; the people's problems and grievances are not treated as minor weaknesses. We feel them very strongly. It is not due to a lack of humanity, to meanness, to the fact that we forgot the people due to our own luxury, as our enemies want others to believe. Compatriots, let us think for awhile. Let us calmly think about the youth and children.

How can we solve national problems when we are spending more than 50 percent of our national budget and the total GNP to defend the country's unity from continuous attacks to destroy it?

Mind you, apart from the expenditure I have mentioned, the sacrifices in the form of loss of property, blood, and people's lives cannot give peace of mind at all.

Unless this situation and trend is changed through various efforts, how can we realize our development and

wishes for progress? We should not forget the scar left behind by the recurrent drought that has been hitting our country. If we do not take all these facts into account and talk only of problems and weaknesses which are even exaggerated and criticized by additional false stories and by ignoring the good things that have been achieved—this will not do anything except add more damage.

Above all, our major problem is lack of understanding of development not lack of effort for development. Our major problem is lack of complete peace. [passage omitted]

Dear compatriots, the so-called revolutionary movement which has been trading under the name of Tigray, has put the same Tigray people through agony. It has shamelessly outlined in its program that Eritrea should be separated from the rest of the country and being the instrument of its own makers, it has at the same time been causing bloodshed among the children of Ethiopia.

This group, which has put our country's unity in grave danger, is not difficult to identify. Since it underestimates Ethiopian people's level of consciousness, it calls itself the liberator of Tigray. Covering Tigray with its false impression, it was able to amass huge manpower, which enabled it to achieve its goal. And from now on, covering itself with the false impression of being Ethiopian, it is determined to create bloodletting among the Ethiopian people. This can clearly be seen from its activities.

Perhaps, from now on, it may put down its narrow Tigray nationalist sentiment, and it may try to cheat in the name of Ethiopia which it is determined to destroy, and on which it has declared an all-out invasion. I would like to caution that we will not be embarrassed if such mischief happens.

The major issue is not the identity of the so-called revolutionary. The issue is whether we need peace to implement our development plans intended for the great Ethiopian people. These plans are meant to benefit all nationalities equally, as well as to implement laws and regulations already adopted.

In today's Ethiopia there is great scope for a democratic solution to our problems. Therefore, there is no reason for the people to subject themselves to tribal wars. I am sure the Ethiopians will not establish tribal and religious parties, thereby plunging themselves into deep chaos—as is the case in Lebanon—from which it would be difficult to extricate ourselves.

Rather than creating another problem, we are making official efforts to peacefully resolve the Eritrean problem. We have even made the same efforts with the so-called revolutionaries and held preliminary meetings to discuss possible peace talks. However, fearing that the peace effort will gain ground and a strong position in Ethiopia, the so-called revolutionaries have mischievously chosen war, as we can see. Since they have

nothing to lose, they have chosen to destroy and disrupt the people's development achievements and the life of innocent citizens.

Dear compatriots, action rather than words and political programs reveals a person's real identity. Our genuine approach and patience are being tested with tribalism. Our social progress, our achievements, and our unity are not only being retarded but also eroded. Since we officially announced our strong peace initiative, the sufferings of our people and the country have been increasing day to day. Our enemies have taken our peace efforts and patience for weakness. [passage omitted]

There is nothing which comes before Ethiopia's unity and the Ethiopian people's peace and social well-being. History and the current situation have offered us two options: to sit and watch the Eritrea's secession and the destruction of the rest of Ethiopia, or to mobilize our revolutionary popular force against antirevolutionary forces to score immediate victory. We urgently await the people's choice and decision. Ethiopia first!

Rebels Make Claims

AB1810192489 London BBC World Service in English
1855 GMT 18 Oct 89

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Rebel forces in Ethiopia say they have inflicted further defeats on government troops in the north of the country. The rebels of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front say they have continued their advance south, capturing the town of Were Ilu, about 100 miles north of the capital Addis Ababa. Earlier this week, the rebels said they defeated government troops in several battles around the nearby garrison town of Dese. International relief agencies have withdrawn their staff from Dese, and diplomatic sources say government officials have also called out.

In an address to the nation, President Mengistu appealed for national unity and accused the rebels of wanting to turn Ethiopia into another Lebanon.

Mengistu: Rebels Pose Grave Danger

AB1810203289 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT
18 Oct 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 18 (AFP)—Ethiopian President mengistu Haile Mariam on Wednesday blamed rebels of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) of posing a "grave danger" to the nation, accusing them of attempting to spark off communal violence on the scale of Lebanon.

In a radio and television address to the nation, President Mengistu charged that the TPLF was a revival of a "traitorous rebellion" instigated at the end of the Italian occupation in 1941 to separate Tigray Province from the

rest of Ethiopia. The rebels today were motivated by a "vile conspiracy" aimed at pitting tribe against tribe, he charged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu, looking calm and serious but fit in spite of recent rumours to the contrary, gave no details however of how the TPLF posed a danger to the state.

He failed to announce the state of emergency that he was expected to proclaim in the troubled northern provinces of Wollo and Gondar in light of the danger posed there by the TPLF and other allied insurgent movements since August 31. There had been suggestions that the emergency could be extended to other parts of the country. The choice was whether to accept their country's dismemberment or its survival as a unified sovereign state, he said.

He called on the people to respond "urgently" to the latest danger.

Dese Meeting Views Fight Against 'Bandit Groups'

EA1910084489 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] A meeting which deliberated on the overall development endeavor undertaken in South Welo Administrative Region has been held in Dese. Views were exchanged during the meeting on how to coordinate the ongoing development efforts and carry them out in an improved way. Department heads of various offices in the administrative region and representatives of mass organizations attended the meeting.

Comrade Ali Musa, the regional chief administrator, urged the participants to see to it that proper services are provided to members of the community who are fighting alongside the revolutionary army against bandit groups that are engaged in the destruction of social-economic infrastructures. He urged all citizens to live up to expectation in routing the messengers of doom.

910 Government Troops Said Killed 15 Oct

EA1810082889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT
18 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Following are the details of the victory scored by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] People's Army over the enemy force at Kuta Ber and Gerado [near Dese, Welo Region] on 15 October, 1989.

Nine hundred and ten Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] troops were killed, 270 wounded and 335 others captured. Among 11 officers captured was Captain Aschalechew Asrat, commissar of the 2d Special Commando Brigade; and a deputy brigade commander. It was also learnt that there were many officers killed in the fighting.

As regards weapons and equipment, 4 BM-21 rocket launchers, strategic weapons, Stalin organs, 5 107-MM Korean-made rocket launcher heavy weapons, 848 light weapons, 48 medium weapons, 13 82-MM mortars, 6 60-MM mortars, 37 different kinds of radio communication sets, and 41 vehicles were seized. [passage omitted]

On the same day, before the EPRDF People's Army carried out fierce fighting around Gerado, it attacked agents of the antipeace WPE and either killed or wounded six troops and captured 41 policemen including the commander of the provincial police headquarters. In addition it seized 41 light and medium weapons.

Rebel Leader Interviewed on Alliance

EA1710193089 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 17 Oct 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Ethiopian Army has now reportedly launched the counter-offensive against the rebel Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. The front is composed of the Tigray-based TPLF [Tigray People's Liberation Front] and the lesser known EPDM [Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement]. Yesterday on this program, a TPLF spokesman said the front has advanced to within 200 km of Addis Ababa, but the Ethiopian Army is trying to retake the town of Kuta Ber. The rebels recent advances in Gondar and Wolloo Provinces must be at least partly due to the EPDM's traditional support in those areas. Tefari Wawa, a member of the EPDM Central Committee, has just been in London. Josephine Haizely asked him what the objectives of his movement are:

[Begin recording] [Wawa] The EPDM is a multinational organization. It does not belong only to a single nation, nor a nationality in Ethiopia. It is not only for Tigrayans nor is it only for Amharas, or is it only for Oromos and some others. It is a multinational organization fighting for the whole of the nation.

[Haizely] Why have you formed this alliance with the TPLF? What is the reason for that?

[Wawa] Oh, that is a nice question. You know, there are many political organizations and some of them [words indistinct] the struggle, but most of... [changes thought] or we can say almost all of them, except the TPLF and the EPDM, have not united themselves. And the regime used that disunity between the political organizations for its suppression and to continue its undemocratic dictatorship government. Had there been unity between different forces, the government could not have stayed so far. That is quite clear. So then, it will be very important to have a united front and fight against the government and the Soviets.

[Haizely] But is it not the [words indistinct] that perhaps the reason why, in fact, the TPLF has agreed to form this association with you, the EPDM, is just so that they, the TPLF, can have easy access to Addis, through Wolloo and Gondar, I mean, just to use you to gain their victory?

[Wawa] That is, of course [words indistinct] from different angles, from different people and organizations, because so far, different organizations in Ethiopia and even some news agencies abroad are presenting EPDM as an organization which is not independent and an organization that only TPLF is using. This is wrong. It is a wrong idea. It is not (?real) that TPLF wants to use us to go further into the central part of Ethiopia.

[Haizely] How much of a voice have you, the EPDM, in this alliance with the TPLF?

[Wawa] Equivalent voice in all matters, political matters, military matters, and in all aspect of our struggle, EPDM has an equal vote because it is strong enough, as TPLF is strong enough. Of course, that is known that TPLF is more experienced, it has a stronger army than EPDM, stronger organization than EPDM, but EPDM itself has got strong enough. Lately, it has got a strong army. It has got a vast liberated area and as large a population, just as Tigray has. Then EPDM can count to have the same vote as TPLF can have. Now, that is the system we do have in the united front. But people do not understand that. They are taking EPDM as a small organization that has TPLF... [changes thought] It is an idea that people raise who are not up to date of the Ethiopian condition.

[Haizely] Well, anyway, if you are that big and you have that much support, you do not really need the TPLF, do you?

[Wawa] Why not? Whatever big organizations can have alliances—it is not? It is, even whatever big organization, even if we are bigger more than what we are now, we need such alliance. It is important. Strong enough wants to be more strong enough. It is not? [end recording]

CPSU Delegation Arrives for 'Working Visit'

EA1410071589 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Comrade (Gennadiy Kodrey), first secretary of the (?Gorkiy) Regional Committee of the CPSU, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a week-long working visit to Ethiopia. While here, the delegation will exchange views and experiences with pertinent bodies on the basis of the existing cooperation agreement between the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and the CPSU. It will also hold discussions with officials of the executive and coordinating committees of the national literacy campaign.

Kenya

Minister Urges UK To 'Redress' Trade Balance

EA1710201489 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Oct 89

[Text] Kenya has received financial and technical assistance worth 570,000,000 British pounds from Britain since independence. This was said in Nairobi yesterday by the minister for industry, Mr Dalmas Otieno, when he hosted a luncheon for the visiting British parliamentary group. The minister observed that the assistance represented 14 percent of Britain's total aid to Africa, making Kenya the highest recipient in the continent.

Mr Otieno, however, said that while Kenya was grateful for the continued assistance, there was need to redress the balance of trade between the two countries, which has been in favor of Britain. He urged the British MP's [members of Parliament] to encourage the business community to buy more Kenyan goods and to use their offices in the EEC to facilitate the entry of Kenyan goods into the Common Market.

Deputy Speaker Receives MP's

EA1710202289 Nairobi KNA in English 1710 GMT
17 Oct 89

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Oct—The deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka has described parliamentary institution as the cardinal pillars to a world of peace and stability and called upon parliamentarians to promote and institutionalise democracy in the respective societies in which they lived.

Addressing office bearers of the British-Kenya parliamentary group during a luncheon at the parliament building today, Mr Musyoka said there was need for regular consultation between members of different parliaments. He told the visiting British parliamentarians that exchange of visits was vital, because it was a step further in solidifying the social, economic and political understanding between the two countries. He said, through the British parliamentary visit, it will enhance and promote the aims and objectives of the Commonwealth of nations.

Mr Musyoka further called on British entrepreneurs to invest in Kenya, adding that the political and social tranquility prevailing in the society provided an ideal climate for such investments. He told the parliamentarians that President Moi was at the forefront in the fight to conserve, not only the endangered species of wildlife, but the environment in general. He said the president spearheaded the campaign against poaching single-handedly adding that it was still the same president, through his philosophy of love, peace and unity, that the British-Kenya parliamentary group was formed.

Mr Musyoka called upon the Kenya and British parliamentarians to seriously think of inaugurating a Kenya-British parliamentary group so that they can have a common platform to share ideas.

Speaking on behalf of the British members of Parliament, the chairman of the group, Mr Cash, said his team would do all they can to foster the relationship with the Kenyan counterparts, adding that the interaction was a clear sign of moving towards new ways in international relationship. Others present were, the Kenyan ambassador to Britain, Dr Sally Kosgei, the parliamentary secretary, Mr Mwacharo Kubo, assistant ministers and senior dignitaries.

SPLA's Garang Arrives 'Unannounced' 14 Oct

AB1510141289 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT
14 Oct 89

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 14 (AFP)—Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader John Garang arrived here Saturday on an unannounced visit to Kenya, informed sources said here. There was no official confirmation of the visit by the Kenyan Government. Colonel Garang, accompanied by a retinue of eight people, flew into Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport from the Zimbabwean capital, Harare aboard a Beechcraft plane of the British conglomerate Lonrho. He was greeted at the airport by Kenyan Foreign Ministry protocol officials, the sources said.

The Sudanese rebel leader recently completed a tour of Southern African states that took him to Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Botswana. He announced earlier this week that he had asked southern Africa's Frontline States to mediate in his country's six-year-old civil war. The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 to free the black mainly Christian and animist south of the country from Arab and Islamic domination by the north. The Khartoum government this week accused the SPLA of violating a unilateral ceasefire by attacking villages in South Kordofan.

Moi Receives Garang in Nairobi

EA1610221889 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Oct 89

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with the leader of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] Colonel John Garang. Col Garang is also the leader of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]. The talks centered on the question of peace in Sudan.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Namibia Situation

EA0610120389 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation's concern has been drawn to local press

reports that all civilian United Nations Assistance Transition Group, UNTAG, have been instructed to leave Namibia at a short notice.

In a statement released in Nairobi yesterday, the ministry said it was aware that as a standard requirement the UN issues routinely specific guidelines to UN peace-keeping operations and observer missions the world over. As part of this requirement, the UN issued the UNTAG document referred to and unfortunately it was leaked to the press in Namibia and given coverage.

The statement further says the report coincided with the flare-up of violence in the northern part of Namibia in the Katutura area which created the false impression that the UNTAG document was an acknowledgement of insecurity. It concluded that the situation in Namibia was under control and that there was no cause for alarm. [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English on 5 October carries a report on page 8 attributed to AFP which says in part: "All civilian members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) have been told to be prepared to evacuate Namibia at short notice, the Namibian newspaper based here reported yesterday. An UNTAG document has instructed its staff, who are monitoring the territory's November 7-11 elections, to keep their vehicles filled with fuel and to ensure a packed suitcase and about 200 U.S. dollars in travellers cheques is kept close at hand. Reacting to the document, UNTAG spokesman Fred Eckardt said the instructions were part of a standard safety plan for all UN officials abroad."]

Somalia

BBC Report on Barre's Remarks Denied

EA1810205989 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] A statement released today by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] dismissed as false and unfounded a BBC report which yesterday quoted the SDR president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, as having said that there was a troop mutiny in the SDR Armed Forces.

The BBC misquoted what was said by the SDR president in his speech to farmers on 16 October, when he said there could be a defecting soldier who fled his country with a gun and then used the very gun to kill his fellow countrymen in the name of a clan. The BBC distorted that remark as a troop mutiny.

The statement further said that this was not the first time the BBC had distorted reports on Somalia, calculated to undermine social order and international understanding.

Libya Denies Troop Presence in Somalia

AB1810090689 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 18 Oct 89

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Libya has denied that it has been supporting government forces in Somalia in their campaign against Somali rebels. The official Libyan news agency said Libya had repeatedly asserted that it had no military forces in Somalia. The denial was in response to claims by Somali rebel groups that hundreds of Libyan military personnel had arrived in Somalia and that some were already engaged in fighting in the north of the country. The Libyan statement followed an acknowledgement yesterday by the Somali leader, President Siad Barre, that there had been mutinies in the Army. President Barre told a meeting of farmers that some government soldiers are now fighting alongside Somali rebels after turning on the officers who had trained them.

Tanzania

SPLA's Garang Explains Goals in Dar es Salaam

EA0910121489 Dar es Salaam External Service
in English 0400 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, Mr John Garang, who is fighting against the government of Sudan, says his movement's aim was not to have new power but to bring about a united democratic Sudan. At a news conference in Dar es Salaam, Mr Garang, who is also the commander in chief of the SPLA, said his movement has established a four-point peace program aimed at bringing national unity in Sudan. The four peace points are to form a broad-based government of national unity and to form a new Sudanese army in which his movement is included; others are for a national constitutional conference and the restructuring of the political system.

Mr Garang denied reports that the movement was against Muslims or advocating for Christianity. He said the aim of the SPLA was to bring a united democratic Sudan that involves all people from the north to the south of the country. Mr Garang has already visited Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, before coming to Tanzania to explain his movement's four-point program.

Garang: Rebels Ready To Talk

EA1010183089 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0700 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The leader of the opposition group in Sudan, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, Colonel John Garang, has condemned the country's military government for sabotaging continuing peace talks aimed at ending the 6-year civil war. Col Garang told a gathering of Dar es Salaam university students that his group was ready to meet the new

military regime in Sudan to discuss ways of ending the war, provided that the regime honors the rebels' peace plan. Mr Garang, who is touring the southern African countries to explain his group's peace plan, said his rebel army would continue to struggle against the new military regime in Sudan until the government agrees to the rebels' peace plan.

Executive Committee Meeting Ends 15 Oct

EA1610080289 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Text] Dodoma—The National Executive Committee [NEC] has elected the chief minister of Zanzibar, Dr Omar Ali Juma, as a member of the Central Committee of the NEC. Dr Omar Ali Juma is filling the position left by Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, who is now the OAU secretary general.

The NEC has also appointed the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa, to be the secretary of the department of international relations of the NEC, to replace Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim.

The NEC also appointed new regional party secretaries to fill posts left vacant. In the appointments, Colonel (Ferdinand Saudari Swai), becomes Dodoma regional party secretary filling the position left by Comrade Hasan Nasur Moyo, who has retired. However, Comrade Moyo continues to be a member of the NEC and a member of the Central Committee.

Comrade Shaban Muyombo becomes Tabora regional party secretary and he is replacing Comrade (Atanas Kwilasa), who is under medical treatment. Comrade Yusuf Makamba becomes Lindi regional party secretary to replace Comrade (Mere Watunduha) whose appointment has been (?cancelled) by the NEC. Also appointed was Comrade Hasan (Karima) who becomes Pemba southern region party secretary to replace Comrade (Saleh Mmwachoma Osman), who has been elected secretary general of the Tanzania Youth League.

A statement issued by the propagation and mass mobilization department of the NEC secretariat said the NEC has also elected the minister of agriculture and livestock development, Comrade Stephen Wasira to be a new member to replace the late (Emilios Mamakaslos). The NEC, which has been meeting in Dodoma for the last 4 days, ended its session today.

Uganda

President Museveni Explains Extension of Tenure

EA0910083489 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Speech by President Museveni on the occasion of Uganda's 27th anniversary of independence]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Recently, I asked Parliament to extend the interim period of our administration for the following reasons:

- (1) to complete the task of building institutions that would guard democracy, e.g., the Army, police, judiciary, and particularly the constitution.
- (2) to extend the [word indistinct] rehabilitation of infrastructure that can support a free and fair election in future.
- (3) to put in place the requisite logistical means e.g., vehicles, ballot boxes, money, etc. that will be indispensable in future democratic exercises.
- (4) to consolidate the peace that we have just achieved.

Besides it should not be forgotten that we had elections in February using the RC [revolutionary committee] system that culminated in the elections of the expanded National Resistance Council [NRC]. (?That basis) is still going on on the NRC. Other steps have been taken to [word indistinct] political institutions that will ensure orderly succession of political authority in the country instead of the upheavals that characterized our precolonial and postcolonial history.

The most prominent of these is the writing of the new constitution. The work on this is progressing well. I am gratified by the [word indistinct] shown by the people in the work of the constitutional committee. [passage omitted]

Museveni Issues Order to NRA on Business

EA0710072489 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] The president and commander-in-chief of the National Resistance Army [NRA] Lieutenant General Yoweri Museveni, has issued an order defining and limiting the types of business which might be engaged in by officers and men of the NRA. According to the order, signed today by the president, any member of the NRA who contravenes this order shall be arrested immediately and charged with disobeying a lawful order.

Under the order:

- (1) No officer or man of the NRA may engage in any business whatsoever which involves import and export of whatever type of goods;
- (2) No officer or man of the NRA may engage in any business [words indistinct] outside Uganda;
- (3) No officer or man of the NRA may engage in or transact business of a speculative nature;
- (4) No officer or man of the NRA may operate an external bank account;
- (5) No officer or man of the NRA may own property abroad;
- (6) All officers and men of the NRA may only engage in businesses either as a sole owner or in company or partnership with members of their families or in company or partnership with fellow officers or men of the NRA;
- (7) No officer or man of the NRA may transact business with the NRA or the Ministry of Defense;

(8) No officer or man of the NRA may own shares, stock, or hold any interest in a foreign-registered company or a company run and operated by businessmen other than (?an executive member of his staff) or in a company that deals with import, export, or speculative business;

(9) All such officers and men who have such shares, stock, interest in the company described in number 8 above, shall sell off any such shares, interest or stock before 30 November 1989, and;

(10) No officer or man of the NRA may engage in any business as a commission agent or manufacturer's representative.

The president stressed that these measures have been taken in spite of the fact that the NRA recognizes the right of every citizen to engage in business and, as soldiers, like all other citizens, have a right to engage in business activities, because some business (?undertakings) can be diversionary, (?can compromise the Army) [words indistinct].

Museveni Receives Cuban Party Secretary

*EA1010191789 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] The leader of the Cuban delegation to the 27th anniversary of independence, Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes-Saldana, has delivered to President Museveni a message from President Fidel Castro of Cuba. The meeting took place at the Uganda international conference center in Kampala yesterday. In the message, the Cuban leader expressed satisfaction with the positive results obtained in the work of reconstruction, the unity of Uganda, the solidarity maintained with the cause of liberation movements, as well as Uganda's firm position against the aggressiveness of the South African racists. President Castro said that the development of relations and the agreements signed between Uganda and Cuba are evidence of the coincidence [words indistinct] positions on both bilateral and burning international issues. Dr Castro also noted that Ugandan and Cuban economic and scientific technical cooperation is proceeding satisfactorily for the mutual benefit of the two countries. [passage omitted]

Pik Botha Talks With Angola's Van Dunem Reported*MB1810145389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks on the security situation in Angola and Namibia with his Angolan counterpart, Mr Loy van Dunem, in Maputo on Wednesday.

A statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks, which lasted about 2 1/2 hours, were a follow-up to those held last month with Mr van Dunem in Maputo.

Progress was made towards eliminating contentious points concerning the implementation of Resolution 435 in Namibia, the statement said.

Mr Botha also held talks on Sunday and Monday [15 and 16 October] this week in France with Dr Jonas Savimbi and President Mobutu of Zaire on the president's efforts to act as mediator between the Luanda government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

"The South African Government supports President Mobutu's role as mediator, and trusts that certain problems that possibly still stand in the way of a ceasefire agreement will soon be resolved," Mr Botha said.

Joint Commission Issues Communique After Talks*MB1910123789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] The joint commission of the Angolan, Cuban and South African governments have concluded its longest meeting yet in Pretoria and issued a joint communique. Main matters on the discussion included Koevoet [crowbar], Bushman battalions, access to the media and detainees still being held.

The communique said the commission had called for an urgent solution to the question of ex-members of Koevoet still in the South-West African Police, as this was hampering the full implementation of the settlement plan. The South African government said it would give further consideration to the matter. The commission emphasized the need for law and order in South-West Africa/Namibia to ensure peaceful, free and fair elections.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said the two Bushmen battalions of the South-West Africa Territory Force have been demobilized under UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group]. The commission recommended that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees take over the administration of settlements of former Bushman soldiers.

Little was said in the communique about the matter of detainees still being held, other than that the commission had urged all sides to comply fully with their obligations in terms of the settlement plan.

The communique said that the commission had been informed that the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation had taken measures to ensure equal access by all parties registered for the elections.

The next meeting of the joint commission will be in South Africa, from 21 to 27 November.

Further on Communique*MB1910062689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0021 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—The next meeting of the joint commission will be held in South Africa from 25 to 27 November 1989. A formal statement from the Department of Foreign Affairs issued in Pretoria said on Thursday.

This was decided after the joint commission between South Africa, Cuba and Angola finished their talks late on Wednesday (October 18).

The meeting was also attended by observers from the Soviet Unions and the United States. The special representative of the secretary-general of the United Nations and the administrator-general of Namibia also participated in this session as invitees.

According to the statement the commission discussed the following:

- The commission discussed the status of the implementation of Resolution 435 and took into account the report of the secretary-general dated October 6 1989. The commission also received an update regarding the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.
- It noted the finalisation of the election proclamation as well as the completion of the registration of voters and the repatriation of Namibians.
- It welcomed the establishment of a code of conduct which provides guidelines for political parties in the territory and underscored the secretary-general's appeal for these parties to abide by the code.
- According to a statement of the special representative there had been an improvement within the last two weeks in the co-operation between SWAPOL [South-West African Police] and CIVPOL [civilian police]. They urged that the closest co-operation be maintained in keeping with the settlement plan.
- As regards the question of ex-members of Koevoet [counterinsurgency unit] still in SWAPOL. The commission called for an urgent solution to facilitate the full implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with the pertinent UNSC [UN Security Council] resolutions. The SA [South African] Government is giving further consideration to this matter and has undertaken to provide a timely response.
- The two bushmen battalions of the SWATF [South-West African Territory Force] have been demobilised under UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] supervision and the commission recommended that the special representative request the UNHCR [UN

- High Commissioner for Refugees] to take over the administration of these bushmen settlements.
- The 156 SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel who staff the Department of Defence Administration have been reduced to 149 and will be reduced to 83 in the next two weeks. The UNTAG force commander has reported that the military command structures of the SWATF battalions in the territory have for all practical purposes been dismantled.
 - The commission expressed its desire that the SADF personnel still performing civilian functions be replaced by civilians as soon as possible.
 - The SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] had taken measures to ensure equal access by all parties registered for the elections. The commission considered that additional measures were necessary and should be adopted to guarantee that the SWABC performs its functions in conformity with the letter and spirit of the settlement plan throughout the transition period.
 - The commission said that the special representative and the administrator-general should complete their work on the constituent assembly proclamation as soon as possible.
 - With regard to the matter of detainees, the commission urged all sides to comply fully with their obligations in terms of the settlement plan in this connection.
 - The commission welcomed the decision of Angola and South Africa to improve the mechanism to register and urgently investigate alleged security breaches of the settlement plan for southwestern Africa as contained in the New York agreements of December 22, 1988.

The meeting of the joint commission established under the Brazzaville Protocol of Dec 13, 1988, was held in Johannesburg and Pretoria on October 16, 17 and 18 1989, the statement added.

SAPA Interviews ANC's Sisulu, Others

*MB1810165989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1655 GMT 18 Oct 89*

["Attention editors: Sections of this item may contravene the Prisons Act"—SAPA advisory]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—The relationship between the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the African National Congress [ANC] was unique in the liberation struggles of oppressed people, former ANC Secretary General Walter Sisulu said on Wednesday.

Mr Sisulu said he thought propaganda and other factors had created a complete misunderstanding about the relationship between the SACP and the ANC.

"From the very beginning, the South African Communist Party worked with the ANC and many members of the SACP were also members of the ANC," he said.

Mr Sisulu, who was never a member of the SACP, described himself as a socialist who believed in scientific socialism.

"I have not known any liberation movement which has worked with a communist party in the way that the African National Congress has done...it is a unique relationship. Secondly...it (the SACP) was the only party that multi-racial," said Mr Sisulu.

Mr Ahmed Kathrada, who joined the Young Communist League at the age of 12 and later became a full member of the SACP, said he had not resigned from the communist party and his philosophical and political outlook had not changed from that expressed at the Rivonia trial in 1964. "I still stand by what I said there," said Mr Kathrada.

Mr Sisulu, Mr Kathrada and Mr Alias Motsoaledi—security prisoners released unconditionally on Sunday—were reluctant to spell out the role of the SACP in interviews with SAPA on Wednesday.

However, Mr Kathrada said in terms of the liberation movement the role of the SACP coincide with that of the ANC at this stage of the struggle.

"Both organisations regard it as a national democratic struggle," he added.

The newly released ANC leaders, who have stressed their quest for unity among the various movements to achieve the goal of democracy in South Africa with full participation of the black people, expressed distress over the continuing violence in Natal.

Mr Sisulu said he was disappointed the impetus in the peace efforts initiated by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the United Democratic Front (UDF), and Inkatha had not been sustained. "It was a very good effort and we ought all to encourage further steps in that direction."

He said the ANC was "depressed" by the violence in Natal. "I believe the efforts that were being made by all three movements should be renewed," said Mr Sisulu.

Asked if there had been a rapprochement between the Pan Africanist Congress in view of Jafta Masemola's visit to Nelson Mandela on the eve of his release, Mr Sisulu said:

"We had divisions, very sharp divisions...disagreed on many things but we were able...to find a way of working together." But he added that as prisoners, they all had much in common.

As to whether the government intended to use a strategy of divide and rule to retain power, and whether this was the reason behind Nelson Mandela's strategy of a united black bloc, Mr Sisulu said:

"I do not know that Mr Mandela believes very much in unity, but he would like a closer relationship with various groups."

He said this was particularly important when a stage had been reached when the ANC may have to negotiate.

"We the oppressed people, voteless people...should speak with one voice."

He added while he realised there would always be differences due to cultural attitudes, there nevertheless should be "minimum unity".

Despite his optimism about the future of South Africa, Mr Mlangeni indicated failure on the part of President F.W. de Klerk to deliver his reform promises would lead to an intensification of the armed struggle.

"I have no doubt about the future of this country, no doubt at all that we are ultimately going to have a democratic South Africa. It depends once more...on Mr F.W. de Klerk's government.

"If he is going to continue with the policies of his predecessor, obviously then there will be bloodshed. But he doesn't give me that impression...he gives me an impression of a man who is willing, as he puts it, to share power with all races all racial groups." Mr Mlangeni said if that was Mr de Klerk's base, then the problems would ultimately be solved.

Mr Kathrada also expressed his confidence in the future of South Africa, and one in which perceptions would be changed through contact between races. "The task is to convert to a position where the whites who are a problem become part of the solution.

"The problem is (after) years and years of systematic indoctrination from childhood...there is a tremendous need for re-education," said Mr Kathrada.

He said one of the ways re-education could take place would be through contact. He illustrated this point with an example from his prison experience, when as a result of the white warders' contact with the political prisoners, they had undergone a subtle change in outlook.

"They had been indoctrinated to learn that these (political prisoners) were a bunch of wild, uncultured illiterate uncivilised beings, but as a result of years and years of contact...I am sure their perceptions have changed."

Mr Kathrada said once the prisons changed their recruitment policy and young "well brought-up, well-mannered" people were taken on, change was more noticeable.

"Although they were indoctrinated (by apartheid philosophies), they were at an age when they were prepared to learn.

"I am not saying they became sympathetic to the ANC...but on a purely human level large numbers of them (young warders) underwent a change." Prisons Department officials could not be immediately contacted for comment.

He said a bright future in South Africa would depend on re-education of the white population.

Mr Motsoaledi agreed with the convictions of his two colleagues about a bright future in South Africa, and

added that women would play an important part in the achievement of a bright future for everyone in South Africa.

"Women occupy an important place in the struggle, as they are the ones who mould the nation. Our children are our future," said Mr Motsoaledi.

While the interviews were taking place, a crowd of school-children gathered in anticipation of greeting the newly-released ANC leaders. Their numbers and singing of freedom songs seemed to attract the presence of the South African Police, who arrived in a saracen and minibus under the command of Captain J.P. Woensdregt.

He said the police were on a routine patrol of the area and were observing the situation in the interests of law and order. "Up to now we have been very lenient," said Capt Woensdregt, who added he expected the children to disperse when he gave the order.

The captain moved his men further away from the scene at the request of the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

Mr Ramaphosa told the captain that Mr Sisulu and a couple of the other leaders would greet the children and ask them to disperse.

After thanking the children for coming to see them and encouraging them to remain firm in their convictions, Mr Sisulu, Mr Andrew Mlangeni and Mr Motsoaledi returned to their interviews with journalists.

Responding to Mr Kathrada's statements, a spokesperson for the Prisons Service, Major Elsa Jones, said there were often reports that prison conditions on Robben Island in the early 1960's left much to be desired.

But the "change of heart" of some warders did not warrant comment, as it did not affect the administration of the service, she said.

She added that Mr Kathrada was entitled to his own "perceptions".

Sisulu: ANC Unbanning Not 'Far-Fetched' Idea

*MB1910071389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2021 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—Contact and interaction with others is the key to dismantling the dehumanising policy of apartheid, former ANC [African National Congress] secretary general Mr Walter Sisulu said on Wednesday.

Mr Sisulu said the Nationalist Party's [NP] idea of democracy amounted to the continuation of domination by the whites over the blacks. "It would be a continuation of oppression."

On the other hand, he said, the ANC believed in the universally accepted meaning of the concept of democracy—a political system in which everyone participated fully without reservation or entrenched limitations.

Mr Sisulu said, "One has to think systematically as things do not happen in isolation. Rather, there are many factors of interaction involved in any process of change.

"Who would have imagined that the NP would be returned to power on an election platform that promised radical reform."

He later expanded on this saying the NP was contemplating negotiations with the ANC, even though it had for many years considered the organisation its arch enemy.

"Therefore I don't think it is far-fetched to believe the NP will unban the ANC."

In the light of numerous developments in South Africa and externally, a situation was fast developing in which the dream of a solution to the complex problem, seemingly entrenched in South Africa, would not prove elusive.

"The important thing is to talk together...once we talk together, we will understand each other. Herein lies the importance of Dr (Frederik) van Zyl Slabbert's organisation IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] which has been bringing various groups together."

Mr Sisulu said it was a pity the significance of the work of Dr van Zyl Slabbert and the institute for a democratic future for South Africa was not fully realised by either the government or South Africans.

He said he was also impressed by the Afrikaner youth. "They are beginning to see things in a different way...because of their interaction with other people."

It was this process of contact which he hoped would develop and finally result in a better South Africa, Mr Sisulu said.

"Contact is the key to breaking down the abhorrent policy of apartheid.

"This situation of indoctrination in South Africa has been developed not by one politician, one group, or one party, it is a process contributed to by all the whites and perhaps even the blacks through their tolerance of the system of apartheid.

"However, through interaction with each other we can reverse the process and achieve a truly democratic South Africa."

Mr Sisulu said fears that the Afrikaner would be swamped, and his culture destroyed, as well as values and standards dropped, were fears exaggerated by the government and by certain politicians in their own interests.

This was definitely not part of the ANC programme, he stated adamantly.

"The African National Congress, right from the beginning, has wanted a non-racial society, and when we say there can be no question of discrimination, we mean it."

Mr Sisulu said South Africans would be surprised at the popularity of a man like Rev Beyers Naude, albeit an Afrikaner among the blacks.

"He would beat any of the African leaders, however popular they are, in an election because our people have learned to know they are not considering merely colour...they consider the capabilities of the man.

"Braam Fischer (one of the Rivonia treason trialists), who died in prison, would have won open elections (elections in which blacks would have participated) in spite of being an Afrikaner," Mr Sisulu said.

The bill of rights drawn up by the ANC should be quite adequate to ensure democracy for all, Mr Sisulu said.

"When you pay attention to cultural relationships, the bill of rights is quite adequate...in other words, the Afrikaner can perpetuate his cultural heritage without fear."

Therefore the sooner people came together and exchanged views, the sooner a national democratic South Africa would be born, Mr Sisulu said.

"I will know that things have changed when they (whites) are talking to me as a human being and not as a black man."

Mr Sisulu concluded it was time to "stop talking of black and white people and to begin talking of people".

ANC: Dobson Provided 'Invaluable Information'

*MB1810154489 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says Sue Dobson was one of its agents. The ANC has made this surprise disclosure about the Bureau for Information employee who fled to London from her posting in Namibia last month.

Twenty-six-year-old Dobson fled suddenly to London and her husband, Peter, later joined her there. The ANC says the couple have been carrying out tasks for the organization for years. It says Sue Dobson provided it with invaluable information. The statement adds that Dobson kept the organization informed of Pretoria's dirty tricks campaign against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. While working in Pretoria she also had access to confidential briefings from senior members of the South African Defense Force.

The ANC disclosure has been released from its headquarters in Lusaka.

Claims of Dobson Access Said Untrue

*MB1810181689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The Bureau of Information on Wednesday repeated its claim that former employee Susan Dobson did not have access to sensitive information after the African National Congress [ANC] announced Mrs Dobson was a spy for the banned organisation.

In a statement the Bureau for Information's head, Mr Dave Steward, said the ANC could be expected "to fabricate as much propaganda as possible from Mrs Dobson's case".

"The fact remains she was a junior official who did not have access to sensitive material," Mr Steward said.

He said as a staff writer for the Bureau publication *RSA POLICY REVIEW*, Mrs Dobson had attended briefings which were also open to other members of the press.

"She conducted interviews with a number of people involved in government, but the information she gained was available to anyone, including the ANC, in the *RSA POLICY REVIEW*."

Mr Steward confirmed the ANC's claim that Mrs Dobson had been considered for a post in the office of the state president, but said she was "simply one candidate for a junior post as a translator" because she was English-speaking. He said she had not been interviewed for the position.

The ANC said on Wednesday Mrs Dobson and her husband Peter had been operatives, and that she had provided it with "invaluable information".

The Dobsons has acted on the instructions of the ANC when they met in Botswana and took a flight to London on September 23, because the organisation's agents had discovered their arrest was imminent.

Mrs Dobson's father, Mr A.E. Millson, who refused to talk to SAPA on Wednesday night when contacted by telephone, at the time said he believed his daughter had suffered a mental breakdown.

The ANC said Mrs Dobson had access to confidential briefings from senior members of the South African Defence Force while working in Pretoria, and that the Dobsons, who had both worked in sensitive government posts in Namibia and South Africa, had been carrying out its tasks for nine years.

Mr Peter Dobson had been a computer specialist with access to sensitive government information. The Dobson were presently under ANC protection in London.

Inkatha's Buthelezi on ANC, Natal Violence

*MB1810182789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1823 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Durban Oct 18 SAPA—Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has accused the UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance of doing a political hatchet job on Inkatha and has told the Natal Chamber of Industries [NCI] the peace talks would only continue once the problems that were threatening to scuttle the peace process had been removed.

The chief minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president met a delegation of the NCI on Wednesday and handed them a comprehensive memorandum setting out his attitude to the peace talks in Natal.

The NCI has requested the meeting in a letter to Dr Buthelezi, in which it stated the UDF was "certainly painting a picture of Inkatha being responsible for the breakdown".

"The peace talks which I say I wisely put on hold while we attend to the things that would scuttle them, must go on. I am therefore appalled that UDF/COSATU have now come out in a press statement to again make me the villain of the peace."

He said he was trying to remove the problems that were hindering the peace negotiations, and if this took time, then it was necessary.

"I will do what I am doing because people are dying around me, and I will continue doing what is best for those who have not yet died, even if it incurs the political penalties of glib media condemnation."

He said the peace talks were originally contrived as a political trap for Inkatha.

"The initiative would be pursued knowing that I could not resist their call for peace, because if I did so, I would be rejected by my international friends."

Right at the outset of all discussions, he had stressed the "killing talk" must stop. But songs swearing at him and denigrating him were still being sung at UDF/COSATU rallies and meetings.

"I challenge anyone to quote one song that is sung by Inkatha members which denigrates any leader of whatever organisation."

Inkatha people had been dying since 1979 at the hands of people who were committed to bringing about change in South Africa through killing. The ANC [African National Congress] had made the armed struggle the primary means of bringing about change in South Africa.

"The ANC in its efforts to escalate violence weekly exhorted black South Africans, and particularly our youth, to kill, kill and kill again for political purposes."

During this period, the UDF was launched and at its very opening ceremony, Inkatha was singled out as an organisation in their enemy camp and at its opening ceremony, COSATU made a declaration of war on Inkatha.

"The ANC, the UDF and COSATU consulted and planned with each other to annihilate me and Inkatha politically because I insisted on non-violent tactics and strategies, I insisted on a multiparty democracy and refused to have anything to do with tactics and strategies which would deepen the alienation of man to man in this country in such a way there finally would only be scorched earth policy meeting scorched earth policy."

Dr Buthelezi said he had never claimed that no member of Inkatha had ever been an aggressor.

"All I say is that no decision Inkatha has made as Inkatha that I know of, has ever been a decision to adopt violence as a political weapon."

In black townships, huge squatter areas and informal settlements, however, there simply had to be at least a level of normality in the free flow of people in and out of townships.

"Every time 'comrade' action has produced a threat to this minimal normality I am talking about, there have been backlashes by ordinary people. These ordinary people will include people who normally support the UDF, COSATU and Inkatha. It is a people's backlash.

"Yet every time there is this backlash, I am blamed for orchestrating vigilantes who are seen as opposed to the UDF, COSATU and the ANC."

Referring to claims by his opponents that Inkatha used intimidation to enroll members, he said only the politically gullible could believe Inkatha's growth rested on its ability to coerce people.

"This is the politics of intimidation which is normally found among those committed most to violence.

"If it was possible to gain the kind of membership that Inkatha has by using the tactics and strategies that are attributed to me, you can be quite sure that revolutionary organisations and those who support them for whom violence is justified, would long since have used these methods as their own and would have long since developed membership-based organisations much larger than Inkatha.

"They do not employ them because they cannot work. I do not employ them because they cannot work and yet even normally intelligent people, and sometimes even-meaning people, believe that Inkatha rests on intimidation violence."

Inkatha would certainly not be driven out of political business by violence—whether it be the violence of the state or the violence of any black opposition group.

Inkatha's members had defended themselves.

"When violence sweeps through a township, it is not only the political activist who become embroiled in it and it is not only political violence that we need to talk about.

"There is revenge violence and there is blood-feud violence which is personalised and had nothing to do with organisation decision-making.

"And in our situation of mass poverty, criminal violence rides on the back of political violence. Once you put a match to the violent tinder it becomes ever more all-consuming."

Dr Buthelezi said that to curb violence in the KwaZulu/Natal region would require a lot more than to sit down as an Inkatha, UDF and COSATU committee and "say nice things".

"I have declared a moratorium on continuing talks in which we say nice things and do not deal with real issues." He said he had not abandoned peace initiatives, but had said there were some issues which needed be dealt with before there could be peace.

Port Elizabeth Central Beaches Open to All Races

*MB1910064589 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] All Port Elizabeth's [PE] central beaches are now open to all races. As Ruben Goldberg reports, the administrator of the Cape aborted his appeal against declaring the beaches open.

The administrator of the Cape, Kobus Meiring, has withdrawn his appeal against the Supreme Court ruling 17 months ago that the beaches were never legally zoned according to race. The Eastern Province HERALD reports the cost of the government's decision to fight the application is estimated at 60,000 Rand. PE's town clerk says the money will come from the provincial treasury, not municipal funds.

The opening of the beaches comes more than 3 years after the city council voted in favor of opening them in March 1986. A municipal referendum followed and in a 16 percent poll, people voted for segregated beaches. The council again voted in favor of open beaches, but because of the poll the matter was referred to the administrator.

President De Klerk: Sport on 'Healthy Footing'

*MB1910074389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0715 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says he and his government are doing everything in their power to ensure South Africa takes its rightful place in the international community, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Speaking during a breakfast to welcome about 200 international cyclists taking part in the RAPPORT tour, Mr de Klerk said the time had come for international sportsmen to queue to compete against South Africa. South African sport, he added, was on a healthy footing.

Government Reaches Agreement on Debt Repayment

*MB1810171389 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] South Africa has reached an agreement with her creditors on foreign debt repayment after the present agreement expires next year. Our economics staff reports that the agreement now ends speculation about pressure to link the country's debt with political reform.

The agreement effectively settles the issue for a further 3 years from the 1 July next year. Between then and 31 December 1993, South Africa has agreed to pay 20.5 percent of the \$8 billion debt held within the so-called net of the standstill arrangement. This means that it will repay \$1.5 billion, or just under 4,000 million rand by July 1993.

Finance Minister Comments

*MB1910133389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has described the rescheduling of South Africa's foreign debt repayments as one of the most important international events affecting the country this year. In a statement, Mr du Plessis congratulated the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, and his team for the achievement, which came after numerous meetings with American and European bankers during the past 2 months.

Last night Dr Stals announced that agreement has been reached with South Africa's major foreign creditors to reschedule the country's debt repayment for a further 3 and 1/2 years after the current agreement expired at the end of June next year.

Mr du Plessis said the agreement came at a time when certain people overseas and locally were involved in an ill-conceived campaign to step up financial sanctions against South Africa. He warned that South Africans had to realize that the country faced tough times in the next 4 years, in which \$8 billion, or about 21.12 trillion rand in foreign debt would have to be repaid. Mr du Plessis said South Africa was dealing with the situation in a manner which made the country leaner, fitter and better managed.

Trade Official Comments on Possible Trading Bloc

*MB1810153189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 18 SAPA—The chairman of the Board of Trade and Industry, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, says the formation of a united trading bloc in

southern Africa, similar to that being formed by the economic unification of Europe at the end of 1992, is not a particularly attractive proposition for South Africa, according to a report by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio on Wednesday.

Speaking at the congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Port Elizabeth, Dr McCrystal said South Africa's natural group would be comprised of countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola, as well as the customs union countries.

The difference between the level of development of South Africa and that of the rest of the region was far greater than was generally accepted as providing a reasonable basis for the formation of a free trade bloc.

Moreover, the economies of most of these countries were in poor shape, and would therefore not offer great trade opportunities within a free trade area for some time to come.

Dr McCrystal said this did not imply that such a trade bloc should not be pursued. However, the possible economic benefits which could flow from it would not be as great as would have been the case had the surrounding economies been nearer to South Africa's level of development and were thriving and vibrant.

Dr McCrystal said the rise of certain east bloc, or mainly central European countries as trading nations, was a significant trend which could have a profound effect on foreign capital investment in South Africa.

Not only were some of these countries entering into world trade in a significant way, but they were doing so in an aggressive fashion and disrupting prices of some products in the process.

He said there was an important development in this regard, which would have an impact on South Africa.

This was that several of the central European countries would, for a considerable time to come, be relatively low-wage countries and would offer attractive investment opportunities to the advanced European countries.

This could, apart from any political factors which may inhibit investment in South Africa, result in the availability of capital for South Africa being limited for a long time to come.

18 Oct Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1810130789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democratic Party Troika 'Not Working Out'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 October in its page 6 editorial says "it is clear" from the Democratic Party (DP) support press "things are not working

out since the national congress which decided to continue with the troika instead of choosing one leader." Dr Zach de Beer "has many qualities but is not the kind of man who can take part in a political roughhouse. Indeed, he has been far too gentlemanly in all the controversies surrounding the DP so far, including the leadership issue. Mr Malan, on the other hand, despite his smooth talk, is a political in-fighter of the first order. Dr Worrall, with his overweening ambition, is also a man with the killer instinct. Since the ex-Progs [Progressive Federal Party members] cannot rely on Dr de Beer to handle their in-party battle, they will have to find someone else to fight back for the values and principles they hold dear."

THE STAR

Call for Apartheid 'Erosion'—"The momentum of genuine reform, skillfully fostered by Mr de Klerk's government since he became president, has had an unwelcome setback through the faint-heartedness of Nationalist city councillors in Durban," points out a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 October. "Their weak-kneed opposition to opening that city's whites-only beaches to all, though no longer enough to command a majority in the council, was sufficient to block the repeal of an apartheid decision taken before the new spirit of reconciliation was abroad." "What is needed in every sphere is for those in charge of the enforcement of discrimination to apply the principle of erosion."

BUSINESS DAY

'Calm' Atmosphere Follows Prisoners' Release—"A hidden feature of the release of Walter Sisulu and, if we may be permitted an indiscretion, his comrades has been the atmosphere of relative calm that has accompanied the event," remarks a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 October. South Africa has also reached the stage where "the clergy, rather than the police, object to the Soviet flag at protest marches." BUSINESS DAY believes "the time has surely arrived for the government to abandon all the bannings, listings, and suppressions, and all the prohibitions on the free flow of information that were instituted in its vain attempt to apply thought control to a diverse and quarrelsome nation."

SOWETAN

Conservative Whites 'Foil' for State Apartheid—Referring to the Durban City Council's decision not to desegregate its beaches Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 October says in its page 6 editorial: "The National Party will not have to do something about, at least, petty apartheid after it was embarrassed by the Durban City Council on Monday." "The Government should stop using the conservatives in the white community as a convenient foil against which it might appear very good."

CAPE TIMES

Call To Abolish Media Restrictions—"Of all the anomalies which will need to be removed before South Africa is properly in negotiation mode the absence of press freedom is possibly the most glaring," affirms Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 16 October in a page 8 editorial. "In Paarl East last week, for example, what appears to have been a serious riot passed by virtually unnoticed because of the media restrictions. Informants who invariably tipped off newspapers in the past about happenings in their communities have become inactive." The media restrictions "have no place in the law books if the government is serious about building a new South Africa."

TRANSVALER

Prisoners' Release Test of Reconciliation Politics—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 16 October in a page 6 editorial notes that: "A tough test of reconciliation politics had started yesterday." "Obviously, it was a calculated and daring decision to release Walter Sisulu and seven other security prisoners. It is hoped that this step would not evoke much emotion and cause other forces to get out of control." "Judged against such a background, one can ask, were all these risks worthwhile? But we have long passed this juncture. The choice had been made. Now, we should work hard so that we can ultimately try to win peace." "If ever there was a time that this country's nonwhites could hold the state president's arms up, then, it is now."

DIE BURGER

Onus Now on 'Radicals' for Dialogue—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 16 October in a page 8 editorial notes: "With the release yesterday (15 October) of eight security prisoners, South Africa has entered a new phase that will determine the immediate political future. The eight and their supporters will help determine whether a better climate for dialogue will be created or not." "The government has now shown its hand on the road to peace. Will the radicals continue with their strategy to grab all power, or will they help seek an acceptable solution through negotiation?"

Concern Over UN 'Failure'—In another editorial on the same page, DIE BURGER in Afrikaans says: "With its recent investigation of missing South-West Africans held in SWAPO torture camps the UN Transition Assistance Group has done nothing to increase faith in its abilities or impartiality. On the contrary, the circumstances and pitiful failure of the mission is causing great concern."

BEELD

Positive Climate Promise for Mandela Release—"What will happen if sports integration is introduced, mixed marriages allowed and grey areas created? South African whites have long been asking themselves fearful questions over the years and usually found that they could handle the new situation," asserts Johannesburg BEELD

in Afrikaans on 17 October in a page 10 editorial. "Still one of those questions, is the ANC leadership in jail. How dare we release Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others! Was the panic a fear that a revolution would break out within hours?" "This holds excellent promises for a democratic process in South Africa. The government and the ANC acted with a healthy understanding and the first pronouncements by the released ANC leaders were surprisingly moderate. This does not give the impression of people who are only interested in power but people who together want to strive for a just solution." "In fact, their demands do not differ from needs already identified from government side. The ANC leadership also knows that the door of the government is opening for negotiations. Therefore, there is no reason why the politics of revolution, street protest and boycott could not become the politics of participation." "If the ANC and other groups could contribute their part, the government is ready. With such a positive development, one looks forward to the release of Mr Nelson Mandela."

ILANGA

Prisoners' Release 'No Turning Back'—The blacks were right all along—"The government's unprecedented decision to unconditionally release the African National Congress general secretary, Mr Walter Sisulu, together with eight others convicted of treason in the Rivonia Trial, opens a new page in the history of South Africa," says Durban ILANGA in Zulu for 16-18 October in a page 4 editorial. "There is no shadow of doubt, no matter what takes place in the following months, that there is no turning back. Hot on the heels of this decision came the lifting of restrictions from Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front. It is necessary that the unbanning of political parties and others, should now follow." "It is important that the government should now move quickly with political reform, and begin negotiations with all while the climate is good." "The black majority has long stood firm in its objection to apartheid, therefore the government's unbending, the release of Mr Sisulu, and statements of determination to forge a new South Africa, merely bear out that blacks have been right in their cause all along." However, "it would be folly for blacks to think they have brought the government to its knees. Fanning the flames of violence might sour relations further in the country, when we all long for peace, and new opportunities on the political scene. Those that continue to cause strife within the community, and commit murders, should take note that they are fouling up the future for us all, including their own children."

19 Oct Press Review

MB1910124289

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Editorial Warns Against Foreign Pressure for Change—"Certainly Mr de Klerk has shown a style that has

justifiably won him praise, here and overseas, and the logjam over negotiations seems about to be broken," observes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 October in its page 6 editorial. However, "this is not the time for euphoria. Each step the State President has taken has been fraught with danger." THE CITIZEN warns foreign governments to "lay off and let events develop here by their own volition. The process of change cannot be stopped—but the government can be endangered if, despite all that Mr de Klerk does, South Africa gets deadlines, timetables, threats and possible punishments."

THE STAR

Press Freedom Deteriorates—The degree of press "non-freedom" has deteriorated steadily," notes a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 October. National Press Freedom Day arrives as many newspapers "face prosecution under the emergency regulations for trying to ensure that some sense of the South African situation reaches the public. The Government flaunts its own laws at whim, yet the press infringes those same impractical laws at peril." "It is time the internationally notorious regulations were scrapped—and some even more sinister security laws were reviewed."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Shift From 'Armed Struggle' to Negotiations—"The ANC [African National Congress], like all weak political organisations, depends heavily on support from abroad to bolster its bargaining position within the country," points out Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 October in a page 10 editorial. "Even with the help of foreign friends, its 'armed struggle' amounted to little more than random terrorism and it could not over time maintain its forward bases in neighbouring territories." When the ANC shifts from "armed struggle" to "negotiations" it "remains a weak party." BUSINESS DAY predicts the "ANC can be expected to appeal for foreign intervention—and its closest allies can be expected to respond to those appeals—whenever it does not get its own way at the negotiating table."

Editorial Expects 'Sustained' Sanctions Pressure—A second editorial on the same page remarks: "Whatever the outcome of the Commonwealth talks in Kuala Lumpur, the South African government would be wise to act on the assumption that the international pressure for sanctions will be sustained by all the lobbies which have acquired a vested interest in the campaign." "The government would be equally wise to assume that more sanctions will come, in fits of malevolence, from the Americans, from the Scandinavians, from the Dutch, and from some other countries. In short, this is no time to lower one's guard, or to relax the efforts which have recently begun to make this country's economy leaner, tougher, and more efficient."

SOWETAN

NP Buries 'Head in Sand'—"A newspaperman's day is still a dangerous crawl through a minefield of laws that wait to explode in his face," observes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 October in its page 6 editorial. "But there is no way that a people can be silenced. The futility of the Government's efforts to muzzle the majority in this country is painfully obvious.

They tried it with the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] in 1960 and yet these two organisations continue to thrive and are respected throughout the world. Only the National Party and its supporters continue to keep their heads in the sand. They shout that they will not talk to the ANC until it renounces violence and say nothing about the organisations they banned and restricted even when they were not preaching violence. That list gets longer by the year."

Angola**Van Dunem, Botha Discuss Namibian Security***MB1810143389 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem and Roelof Botha, his South African counterpart, met in Maputo today. The two discussed the security situation in Namibia and Angola.

Speaking to newsmen shortly before returning to his country, Roelof Botha expressed optimism over the solution of the Angolan process and reiterated South African support for Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's mediation.

The South African foreign minister pointed out that his country no longer supports UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which continues to receive assistance from the United States.

The South African foreign minister was seen off at Maputo Airport by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso. The Angolan minister has not yet left the Mozambican capital.

Savimbi: Cease-Fire 'Possible in Coming Weeks'*MB1810144789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—The leader of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says there is no question of him stepping down from the political scene in Angola, whatever the conditions set by the government or anyone else.

SABC radio news reported Dr Savimbi, who was speaking to several journalists before his departure from Paris on Wednesday morning, said he would not even go into temporary exile.

He said he had been fighting for more than 20 years and his movement's diplomatic and military position was good. It was difficult, in this climate, to move away from the political scene.

Dr Savimbi confirmed he had reconciled with President Mobutu of Zaire during talks in southern France this weekend, the radio's Africa desk added.

Dr Savimbi said the signing of a ceasefire was now possible in coming weeks. He said he thought all the problems had been overcome.

He rejected the allegation that during the last UNITA congress in Jamba, he had criticised President Mobutu for his role in the mediation process. He said the Zairean leader was totally impartial.

Asked about the ceasefire, Dr Savimbi said there was a document to be signed, and it was not a unilateral decision.

He said UNITA had added two conditions to the document and he thought the Angolan Government would be prepared to enter into direct negotiations.

The UNITA leader said he hoped sincerely that the ceasefire could be signed and rapid progress could be made towards the formation of a government of national unity. He added elections were indispensable.

Dr Savimbi left Paris for Abidjan, where he was expected to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, as well as the president of Gabon, Mr Omar Bongo.

UK's Major Meets UNITA's Savimbi*LD1310150489 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1307 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[By Paul Bromley, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary John Major today called for a political settlement to the war in Angola after he met Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the country's guerrilla movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The meeting took place at the Tory party conference in Blackpool and was the first time Dr Savimbi had been received by a senior British minister.

A Foreign Office spokesman said after the 30-minute meeting: "The foreign secretary pointed to the opportunity offered by the Namibian settlement and the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and pressed the need for a political settlement." He added that Dr Savimbi assured Mr Major that UNITA was ready for an immediate ceasefire. Negotiations should take place later between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government of Angola.

Today's meeting was condemned by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which organised a demonstration against Dr Savimbi when he lectured in London last year. Its chairman, Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North, said: "The new foreign secretary has reversed the decision of former ministers that Savimbi would not be received. The decision is all the more surprising because Savimbi has breached an agreement reached in June and is blocking moves towards a ceasefire in Angola."

UNITA Communique: MPLA Offensive 'Imminent'*MB1710065289 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0535 GMT 17 Oct 89*

[Communique issued by the FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) supreme command in Jamba on 15 October—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Through President General of the Army Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, FALA supreme commander, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has been conducting intense political and diplomatic work to revive the Angolan peace process with the support of those countries that support people's democracy and unity.

2. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party counters all those efforts, thus proving yet again that it is not ready for frank and honest negotiations concerning the cessation of the civil war in our country.

3. Through this communique, the FALA supreme command announces that another major MPLA offensive operation, called 11 November, is imminent along the following axes:

A. Bie Province. The 21st, 48th, 50th and 56th Brigades, as well as two tactical units, are preparing to advance from the Cambandua forward post, 30 Km southeast of Bie city to occupy UNITA's strategic positions of Ringoma and [name indistinct];

B. Cuando Cubango Province. Eight MPLA-Labor Party mechanized brigades and four tactical units based at the Cuito Cuanavale forward post insist on trying to occupy Mavinga. Meanwhile, four mechanized brigades stationed in Caiundo are trying to take Savate;

C. Cunene Province. Three mechanized brigades and two tactical units stationed in the Ionde forward post are seeking tactical occupation of the southern Angolan-Namibian border, which is under UNITA's control.

The MPLA-Labor Party forces rely on air force support and new T-62 tanks for this offensive.

4. UNITA remains willing to negotiate with the MPLA-Labor Party. However, our armed forces have the right to defend themselves against this imminent offensive.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 15 October 1989.

[Signed] General Miguel N'zau Puna, secretary general; General Arlindo Chemba Pena, FALA supreme command member; Brigadier (Augusto N'toquio), FALA supreme command member; and General Altino Sapalo Bock, FALA supreme command member, on behalf of the supreme command.

Namibia

RSA's Pik Botha Arrives in Windhoek

MB1910102489 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Pik Botha is in Windhoek. South Africa's foreign minister arrived in Namibia this morning for talks with all 10 of the territory's political parties. Kevin Jacobs reports from Windhoek.

With only three weeks left before Namibians go to the polls, there was a measure of uneasiness about the crucial process that lies ahead. A cause of most concern is the question of how peaceful or how violent the territory and its people will approach the election.

Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, is visiting Windhoek today for talks with leaders of the 10 parties registered to contest the elections. Botha is undoubtedly addressing the problem of violence between rival party followers, as had Louis Pienaar, the administrator general in his frequent appeals for calm. Botha is meeting all the parties represented in one session and then getting together with party groups separately before heading home to Pretoria.

Swaziland

Government Bans Planned Mass Student Meeting

MB1810080789 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND
in English 18 Oct 89 pp 1, 24

[By Gordon Mbuli]

[Text] A mass meeting planned by students all over the country to take place today at the Trade Fair Grounds in Manzini has been banned. The Government said yesterday it is aware that certain people have been going around schools, to organize the meeting, which is illegal. The Deputy Commissioner Mr Mnguni Simelane also announced last night that riot police had been detailed around the country to make sure that students do not leave for the meeting. More police would be at the Trade Fair, and will arrest any students that come to the meeting. The ban was yesterday ordered by government through the Ministry of Education to stop the meeting which was scheduled to take place at 8am this morning, in which students under the Swaziland National Union of Students planned to discuss the implications of a planned nationwide strike by teachers. Teachers have threatened to go on strike on November 1, should pay demands not be met by the Government.

Meanwhile, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Mr Musa Nsibandze also confirmed last night that the "school holiday" claimed by the students today is invalid. He said all students are expected to be at school today as normal.

Students, meeting over the weekend at the Trade Fair grounds declared today as a holiday to enable all students to attend today's meeting.

The students' meeting is understood to have been to announce a students' strike, understood to forestall that of their teachers, to express concern at the teachers' strike, which they said would seriously hurt the students who begin writing exams this week.

Meanwhile, all headmasters in the country yesterday held a meeting in Manzini where the meeting by the students was also denounced.

After the meeting, headmasters returned to their schools yesterday afternoon addressed their students telling them that should they attend today's meeting, they risk being expelled from school and also being arrested by police.

THE TIMES attended one such meeting yesterday, at the Mater Dolorosa high school in Mbabane, where headmaster, Mr Patrick Bhembe, fresh from the Headmasters' meeting in Manzini, strongly warned his students of the perils of going to attend today's meeting at the trade fair.

Mr Bhembe in his opening remarks before addressing the students told them that he has been sent by the authorities of this country to deliver a special message to them.

"I am directed to inform all of you that tomorrow (today) is not a public holiday and you are all expected to be here as in normal days.

"Nobody from my school is therefore expected to attend the meeting at the Trade Fair. Police have also been directed to inform all students in all the schools that the meeting at the Trade Fair has been called off.

"Any student to defy this order and proceed to the Trade Fair risks himself/herself being expelled from the school and be arrested too.

Police will be at the Trade Fair to arrest any student who will go for that meeting."

Mr Bhembe explained to the students that the police to be deployed to all the schools in the country are to see to it that they are protected from the terrorists who are inciting the students to go on strike.

The purpose of today's students meeting was to inform the student body about a reply communicated to the executive of SNUS by the Ministry for Education, Chief Siphon Shongwe.

During Saturday's meeting, the students sent their executive to meet Chief Shongwe to give them an assurance that the planned November 1 strike by teachers will not hinder their examinations.

Posters were plagued [published] in most schools in the country on Monday informing the students of today's meeting. Mercenaries sent by the group alleged responsible for inciting the students have been going from school to school reminding the students of today's meeting.

Zambia

ANC Claims 'Intelligence Coup' Against Pretoria

EA1910094489 Dakar PANA in English 1758 GMT
18 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 18 Oct. (PANA)—The ANC has staged a major intelligence coup against the white racist regime of South Africa. The organisation has whisked to safety a white South African couple—Susan and Peer Dobson—who had been working for the last nine-years as spies for the ANC [African National Congress] inside the bowels of the South African Government.

The hasty departure of the Dobsons from Namibia and South Africa was precipitated by instructions from the ANC when its intelligence sources learnt that their arrest by the South African regime was imminent. The Dobsons, who have provided the ANC with "invaluable information" are now in London and are expected to hold a press conference by the end of this week, disclosing their intelligence exploits on behalf of the ANC.

In a statement on Wednesday the ANC confirmed in Lusaka that the couple are members of the organisation "who have been carrying out tasks for us for several years." The statement said Mrs Susan Dobson's position at South African Bureau of Information, and latterly with the administration-general's office in Windhoek, has provided the ANC with invaluable information.

"Susan Dobson has access to confidential briefings from senior members of the South African Defence Forces (SADF) staff in Pretoria and her position in Namibia resulted in close association with officers of the security branch and NIS (National Intelligence Services). She was able to gain the confidence of Major Derek Brune, Pretoria's security branch officer currently serving with the South African Occupationist Police (SWAPOL) in Oshakati. For more than a year he provided her with transport facilities and granted her free access to the bases under his command. "She had so impressed her superiors that she was being considered for a post in the office of the racist president, F.W. de Klerk," the statement said.

It went on: "Sue Dobson has kept the ANC well informed of Pretoria's dirty tricks campaign against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] which aims at subverting a democratic electoral process. Her disappearance is understandably causing confusion and distress in Pretoria."

The ANC disclosure appeared to have been prompted by speculation in the South African press concerning the Dobsons and is probably an attempt to pre-empt what the Pretoria regime might say over the spy saga. Speculation in the South African press, which started about three weeks ago when the Dobsons disappeared, had it that Susan had been kidnapped by Soviet agents.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said his organisation masterminded the disappearance of the Dobsons to avoid their arrest. The Dobsons "are committed members of the ANC," he said.

Susan, in her early thirties, was last working in the propaganda unit of the administrator-general's office in Windhoek, whose brief was to blacken the name of SWAPO. Her husband—Peer—is a computer expert. The couple, who arrived in London several weeks ago, will be deployed for other duties, Sebina said. [passage omitted]

Kaunda on Commonwealth Summit, De Klerk

AB1710200089 Dakar PANA in English 1830 GMT
17 Oct 89

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Oct (ZANA/PANA)—Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, has urged the Commonwealth summit to open in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday to discuss the reduction of finances flowing into South Africa to influence the quick abolition of apartheid, the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY (ZANA) reported Tuesday. ZANA said Kaunda had said in Lusaka that the nations meeting in Malaysia should toe the line of the Commonwealth foreign ministers who have sought ways of limiting finances being injected into South Africa and thus strengthening the economic basis of the apartheid regime.

In an interview with Nick Kodmore of Granada Television in the United Kingdom, the Zambian leader blamed

the world's business community for being indifferent to the need for change in South Africa, perpetrating destruction of both life and property inside and outside South Africa. He said the support for sanctions by many influential countries including the United States of America threw a ray of hope in the struggle against apartheid and attacked Britain for her assertions that mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime would not work.

Referring to his recent meeting with the new South African President F.W. de Klerk, Kaunda described him as an honest, sincere man who needed time to make a comprehensive assessment of the effects of apartheid on the blacks, Coloureds and Indians before making reforms aimed at abolishing the racist system.

"We either have to choose to abolish apartheid with less bloodshed or apply economic sanctions or choose to face an explosion of immense proportions," Kaunda told Kodmore.

Kaunda singled out Britain under Mrs Margaret Thatcher as one of the countries that had a critical role to play in the liberation of southern Africa, citing her previous positive role in the independence process of Zimbabwe. He said, during the summit, Commonwealth leaders will try to impress on Britain to recognise the need to control the inflow of money into Pretoria if an explosion anticipated in the next two years is to be averted. Kaunda said assertions that sanctions would affect the blacks more than the minority whites irritated him adding that Britain will be judged harshly by history for any catastrophe that will befall South Africa.

Burkina Faso**SIDWAYA Comments on Coup d'Etat Plot**

*AB1210162589 Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French
22 Sep 89 p 2*

[Luc Adolphe Tiao "Reflection:" "The Foiled Putsch and the Future of Rectification"]

[Text] The stupid plot of 18 September 1989 raises once again questions on the stability of the revolutionary process. The question one might ask is, why a military putsch? The unfortunate thing in this country is that there are always people who think that they have the solution to all the problems. Otherwise, why, in this present context, the need for a coup d'etat?

Launched on 15 October 1987, the rectification process was gaining ground with no major problem despite the skepticism expressed in certain quarters and despite the international press campaign that is particularly hostile to the Popular Front. With serenity, the political leadership embarked upon serious reforms aimed at giving a new impetus to the revolution. The Popular Front has published its constitution and its program of action, two precious documents aimed at bringing together revolutionaries who have decided to pursue the struggle.

The results achieved have been outstanding. On the political field, we are witnessing the political reorganization of mass organizations and democratic openness with the holding of large popular debates and the various political organizations joining the coordinating committee of the Popular Front.

With the setting up of the Popular Front Executive Committee and the holding of the constituent congresses of most of the national unions, all was set for a good start.

In the economic field, in spite of the world economic situation, reforms embarked upon by the Popular Front had begun to bear fruit. Economic recovery was in sight. The changes were making the masses more and more confident. The people had a growing sympathy for the Popular Front and its chairman. The massive cultural and political activities were recording a resounding success. Efforts were being made by the head of state personally and other government officials to rehabilitate Burkina Faso's good image. In short, everything was going smoothly. To the masses, this time there is total cohesion within the political leadership although occasionally there might be some dissent, but that is quite normal because there is no political system in the world without friction.

How can one explain the fact that the very people on whom the rectification process rested should suddenly decide to cut off the branch on which they have been sitting. Whatever the case may be, the two personalities were at the top rank of the superstructure. Major Jean-Baptiste Lengani has a firm grip on the Army. As

minister of defense and security, he held cumulatively the post of commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces High Command. Captain Henri Zongo had been at the head of the economic sector since the revolution was launched in 1983. They were respectively given the post of vice president and second vice president of the Executive Committee in June 1989. They were not therefore second-rate personalities or even less people in disgrace. The head of state placed his confidence particularly in Maj Lengani. In the absence of Capt Blaise Compaore, he was acting president and presided over cabinet meetings. It was therefore very surprising to see these two officers yielding to their personal ambitions. In any case, the 18 September attempt coup d'etat was so awkward that its chances for success were quite remote. Contrary to the confessions of Maj Lengani, the national situation was far from being so catastrophic as to warrant the destruction of the revolution. The momentary difficulties which are presently being experienced are insignificant compared to the achievements of the rectification process.

Supposing even that there are a certain number of problems, one cannot attribute its existence to the head of state alone simply because the rectification process intends to break free from any form of autocratic power. For those also who know the personality of the head of state, he is not one who decides for others.

Apparently, in addition to regular meetings (cabinet meetings, meetings of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front), Captain Blaise Compaore, Maj Lengani, and Captain Henri Zongo held working sessions every week. So there was a framework in which "the three historic leaders" could harmonize their positions and openly discuss every problem confronting the Popular Front. If people actually went to see Maj Lengani to lament over the national situation, he should have been honest and wise enough to discuss these issues at one of these meetings.

No political system is free of difficulties. It is an open secret that the democratization process raises problems. To some extent, political struggles in the field are normal. The struggle for hegemony is relentless on the political front. But one should be happy that the attempted coup had the support of no organization. Worse still, the coup plotters had no platform when they were hatching the plot. Politically, their action was therefore a dangerous adventure.

Even in the strictly military field, how could they have successfully carried out this plot? Captain Compaore enjoys a great deal of popularity not only with the commando units, but also in the whole Army. Moreover, the security machinery protects the revolution from any classic coup d'etat. The scenario designed by Lengani showed that no action could be undertaken without the presidential security service. But they ignored the loyalty of those in charge of the security of the Popular Front's chairman. Finally, despite their respective positions,

these two officers enjoyed no real popularity and credibility that could have helped them rally troops to their side.

The coup attempt, which has now been proven real, has been foiled. The loyalty and vigilance of certain comrades have once again saved our young revolution. It is however evident that when the revolution loses comrades, even the stray ones, it leaves painful marks and evokes crucial questions. At a meeting last Tuesday [19 September] with the popular organizations, Comrade Captain Arsene Bongnessan Ye, well-known as an outspoken man, said: "The national situation is deplorable. Our credibility is at stake. Barely 2 years ago, we went through a very dangerous period, and now we are facing a similar situation again, less than 2 years later. I wonder how we are going to face our national opinion first, and then world opinion...."

As a matter of fact, this development has dealt a blow to our revolution. How can one maintain the enthusiasm of the masses if one is unable to maintain cohesion in our midst. Has the revolution no other means of solving its problems than to resort to intrigues and foul blows?

Since 15 October [1987], President Compaore has made the establishment of popular power the leitmotiv of his actions. Observance of organizational principles and establishment of democratic rule will protect the revolution against the rule of might and arbitrariness. But in view of the recent developments, one wonders how much importance the participants of the current process attach to democracy. Once again, we have thus discovered the lack of comradeship and sincerity among the revolutionaries. Double language inevitably leads to undesirable situations.

Captain Arsene Ye has urged the popular organizations not to get discouraged. The struggle must continue. History is made of ups and downs. Each political system always produces its contrary.

This is a dialectic principle. But the essential thing is to know how to learn the necessary lessons in order to better march forward.

The people aspire to peace and stability as the only means of creating the objective conditions for the establishment of a new society. The events that we have just witnessed should be an occasion for each and everyone to regain their self-control. Those who fish in troubled waters are watching for the slightest flaw or shortcomings of the revolution in order to launch their action. Despite repeated calls by the head of state, people continue to indulge in laxity, influence-wielding, and even corruption.

The ills we have fought should under no pretext be allowed back. In this connection, firmness should be the order of the day. The difficulties confronting us here and there do not at all jeopardize the future of the revolution. But to attain this objective, the realization of the unity of our people around the Popular Front and its chairman

are now an imperative. Such unity must be achieved with everyone getting genuinely committed and respecting the organizational principles of the revolution. It is only for this prize that the people will march on and continue to foil any destabilization attempts, any selfish designs, and any Machiavellian, antipopular, and reactionary acts.

2d Anniversary of 1987 Coup Observed

AB1510190789 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT
15 Oct 89

[Text] Ouagadougou, 15 Oct (AFP)—"Despite a few jolts, the Burkinabe Revolution cheerfully continues its progress," Captain Arsene Ye Bongnessan, the national coordinators of the popular organs, said today in an address at Tenkodogo (235 km southeast of Ouagadougou) on the 2d anniversary of the 15 October 1987 coup. Capt Bongnessan was presiding over the opening ceremony of the assembly of the National Farmers Union of Burkina Faso (UNPB), which was attended by delegations from Togo and Ghana. Many sociocultural and sporting events have been organized throughout the country to commemorate this date, which marks the beginning of the "rectification" process initiated by the Popular Front, the country's new ruling body chaired by Captain Blaise Compaore. No information was given on the head of state's activities today.

15 October 1987 marked a step in the revolutionary process initiated on 4 August 1983 in then Upper Volta, which has become Burkina Faso. Two years ago, three of the historic leaders of the revolution, Captain Blaise Compaore, Henri Zongo, and Major Jean-Baptiste Lengani decided to overthrow their former companion Captain Thomas Sankara, whom they had helped put in power. The former head of state was killed during a coup that resulted in the death of about 100 people. The three officers then assumed the leadership of the Popular Front, which was to become the country's ruling body. However, much dissension soon faced the three men, and on 18 September, the official Burkinabe media announced the arrest and execution of Maj Lengani and Capt Zongo, who officially were involved in a plot against Capt Compaore.

Ghana

Diplomatic Relations Established With Singapore

AB1110140489 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Ghana and Singapore today established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this will further strengthen and develop friendly relations between the two countries.

Soviet Economic Relations Team Arrives for Talks*AB1710100589 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Oct 89*

[Text] A 10-member Soviet delegation has arrived in Accra to hold preparatory discussions for the first session of the Ghana-Soviet intergovernmental commission for trade economic, scientific, and technical cooperation which opens next Monday [23 October]. The leader of the delegation, Mr Garriy Kuznetsov, deputy director of the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, told newsmen that the commission will explore new areas of cooperation and review traditional areas for the mutual benefit of the two countries. He said despite the high level of cooperation between Ghana and the Soviet Union, there is no such body that can help increase trade between them.

Mr Kuznetsov, who is responsible for Africa and Latin America, said the setting up of the body has also become imperative because of the new trends in Soviet foreign relations. He said agriculture and construction industry are areas the commission will seek to develop for further cooperation.

Correction to BBC 'Rumor Peddling'*AB1810130089*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Government Asks BBC To Stop 'Rumor Peddling,'" published in the 18 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 26:

Page 26, first column, first paragraph, third sentence, should read: ...in recent times, discredit the image it... (changing "discrediting" to "discredit")

Same page, same column, same paragraph, sentence four, should read: ...of the long-standing myth about the independence... (supplying indistinct word)

Same page, same column, same paragraph, final sentence, should read: ...on its programs, so should it advise the BBC to stop... (supplying indistinct words)

Same page, same column, second paragraph, second sentence, should read: ...of information is averse to criticism against... (supplying indistinct word)

Ivory Coast**UNITA's Savimbi Arrives in Country 18 Oct***AB1810183289 Paris AFP in French 1758 GMT
18 Oct 89*

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Oct (AFP)—National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) Leader Jonas Savimbi this afternoon arrived in Abidjan from France. This was learned from well-informed sources in Abidjan.

Mr Savimbi will meet with Ivorian Head of State Felix Houphouet-Boigny, but as yet, no information has been

released about the date and time of this meeting. The two men will discuss the continuation of the peace process in Angola, which began at the Gbadolite (Zaire) summit on 22 June. According to Savimbi, the next stage of the process must be the signing of a new cease-fire agreement. President Houphouet-Boigny is scheduled to go to Yamoussoukro tomorrow to welcome his Gabonese counterpart, President Omar Bongo, who came to "Ivory Coast for a 24-hour friendly and working visit," it was announced by an Ivorian official source. Mr Savimbi's arrival in Ivory Coast has nothing to do with President Bongo's visit to the country, a source close to the UNITA leader said. The Ivorian authorities have observed a total silence on Savimbi's arrival in the country.

The UNITA leader nonetheless indicated during an interview with AFP today in Paris that he "is ready to go to Libreville or any other country chosen by a mediator to sign the cease-fire."

Austria's Waldheim To Visit Country Later*AU1310134889 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1100 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[Text] President' Waldheim's official visit to the West African country Ivory Coast, scheduled to take place next week, has been postponed. The government of the West African country has asked to postpone the visit because of a government reshuffle. Waldheim will visit Senegal next week.

Liberia**Closure of Embassy Near Beijing Announced***AB1310211389 Dakar PANA in English 1745 GMT
13 Oct 89*

[Text] Monrovia, 13 Oct (PANA)—Liberia has closed down its embassy near Beijing, the people's Republic of China, 12 days after announcing its decision to renew diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (Taiwan).

A Foreign Ministry source said Monrovia's decision to close the embassy opened in 1977 followed Beijing's suspension of diplomatic relations with Liberia over the Taiwan issue.

The source said arrangements were now underway to have the embassy staff returned to Liberia.

The Foreign Ministry source, who was not named by the government owned "NEW LIBERIAN" newspaper Friday, said that 35 Liberian students studying in the People's Republic of China would be brought home shortly, admitting, however, that the Beijing government has expressed its willingness to continue sponsoring the students.

Meanwhile, Beijing's Embassy staff reportedly left Monrovia Wednesday, and that Chinese citizens assigned by

the Beijing government to a number of projects in Liberia, have also reportedly abandoned three projects awaiting to be transported home shortly.

Projects being undertaken by Beijing in Liberia are the construction of a five million dollar Health Ministry in Monrovia, the management of Samuel Doe Sports Complex, and the management of the Liberian Government Hospital at Tubmanburg, once an iron ore mining town, 43 miles (69.2 kilometers) north Monrovia.

Monrovia Radio ELWA Reports

*AB1610215389 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] The Government of Liberia has closed its embassy in Beijing, the People's Republic of China [PRC]. The move follows that country's recent decision to break diplomatic and economic relations with Liberia in protest to Liberia's decision to resume diplomatic relations with the Republic of China or Taiwan. According to today's edition of the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper, arrangements are under way to have the Liberian Embassy staff and its dependents in that country return home. A Foreign Ministry source, quoted by the paper, says Liberia regrets the People's Republic of China's decision and hopes they will reconsider their decision in the interest of furthering Sino-Liberian relations.

On the fate of the Liberian students studying in that country, the paper said they would return home soon, adding that Beijing's decision to sever ties with Liberia points out its unwillingness to continue sponsoring the students. Commenting on the completion of ongoing PRC-sponsored projects in Liberia, the source quoted by the paper said: We will find alternative means of completing or continuing the projects. The People's Republic of China was managing, among other projects, the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex and the construction of the new Health Ministry in Paynesville near Monrovia.

Information Minister Denies Allegations in U.S.

*AB1310215789 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[Text] Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier has said that whatever problems Liberians may have regarding the national constitution and other things were not created by President Samuel Kanyon Doe nor the Liberian Government, but by people who are now in opposition today. He named the chairman of the banned Liberia People's Party, Dr Amos Edward Kessely, as being the chairman of the two constitutional commissions which drafted and reviewed the new constitution, respectively, before it was approved by the Liberian people.

A dispatch from the Liberian Information Center in Washington D.C., quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS

AGENCY; said that Minister Bowier made the clarification recently when he spoke at the membership drive program of the U.S.A. and of the National Democratic Party of Liberia in New York. According to the dispatch, the clarification comes in the wake of recent allegations by Mr Zakpa Browns' New York-based NEWS LINE that Minister Bowier has said in Baltimore, Maryland, United States, that Liberians living in the U.S. cannot run for the office of president of their country. The membership drive was attended by Foreign Minister J. Rudolph Johnson, by [words indistinct] of the United Nations, Sylvester Jarret, Consul General Seward Bones, and the president of the National Housing and Savings Bank, Mr Ignatius Clear, among others.

Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier has clarified that he was not in the United States to campaign for the reelection of President Samuel Kanyon Doe as was reported by Mr Zakpa Brown's New York-based NEWS LINE. Minister Bowier said the NEWS LINE's assertion is naive and noted that Dr Doe has no need to campaign in America since it is the Liberian people in Liberia who have the power to decide who becomes president.

Meanwhile, Minister Bowier has also dismissed allegations that the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia has been closed down due to lack of trained manpower and that political science is the only graduate program at the University of Liberia. He used the occasion to lash out at [word indistinct] who, he said, continue to predict doom for Liberia, saying Liberia is not sleeping and Liberia is not in a coma. Liberia is moving and the people are living, the information minister said, adding: It is not that Liberia is heaven, but at least conditions in the country are not as bad as people often think.

Answering questions, [words indistinct] Minister Bowier denied reports that Former Defense Minister Gray D. Allison has already been executed following his conviction in the murder trial of patrolman J. Melvin Payne. He noted that any individual condemned to death by Liberian courts cannot be executed unless a death warrant has been signed by the president of the country. This President Samuel K. Doe has not done yet.

Grand Bassa Representative Faces Charges in U.S.

*AB1310223689 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[Text] The trial of Grand Bassa County Representative James Verdieh begins today in the United States. According to the NEWS newspaper quoting a Foreign Ministry source, the United States Federal Court is expected to try the case. The source is quoted as saying that Representative Verdieh would be tried on two charges: the importation of heroin and the possession with an intent to distribute the drug. Following Mr Verdieh's arrest last June for allegedly having in his possession 10 kg of heroin valued at several hundred thousand dollars in the United States, the Liberian

Government has made several requests to the U.S. Government to secure the release of Honorable Verdier. All efforts have since been futile.

According to the Capitol Building sources quoted by the paper, the Liberian legislator left the country for the United States to undergo medical check-up when the drug was allegedly found on him.

French Debt Aid, U.S. 'Cosmetic Options' Viewed

*AB1510101589 Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English
4 Sep 89 pp 2, 6*

[Editorial: "A True Friend Indeed"]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand's proposal to the French Parliament that over two billion dollars debt owed that country by 35 developing countries be cancelled is most welcome by both political and economic observers in Anglophone Africa, and especially Liberia.

Outgoing French ambassador to Liberia, Robert Fauris, who disclosed President Mitterrand's public debt cancellation scheme at a farewell dinner recently, said the bill containing the proposal was submitted to the French parliament last May, and is pending their approval. If approved, it would be effective as of January 1, next year.

Obviously, this means that President Mitterrand had earlier opted for a unilateral economic humanism even before the annual summit meeting of the non-communist world's seven most industrialized nations last July. The possibility of holding an international conference on Third World's debt was discussed at that summit.

However, this particular aspect of the summit agenda ended without result because of the neo-conservative intransigence of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Unlike the U.S. and the United Kingdom that are now contemplating on some cosmetic options that are considered "unfeasible" by known economists for debt relief, France is embarking on a plan that has no string attached either from the European Community, World Bank, or the International Monetary Fund. One can understand why France is acting this way. Loans that were borrowed were used for development purposes in borrower nations, which in all thinking is good.

Last month however, the U.S. unveiled its version of this near suffocation economic plan and named 16 sub-Sahara African countries as "beneficiaries." Liberia, a traditional friend of the U.S. was not part of this plan because it is reluctant to institute the strangulatory Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). Liberians were even taken aback with the U.S. insistence that the country pay back all public loans that were used for development purposes.

A friend is one who usually understands his peer's problems and not his glory. It is against this backdrop that President Mitterrand is vigilantly striving to rescue Africa from drowning in the turbulent sea of economic hegemony. What is interesting is that Liberia, a traditional friend of the U.S., but never enjoys that privilege, is being accorded equal treatment by France. [sentence as published]

Such realistic economic prudence being demonstrated by other members of the industrialized nations is a challenge to the British and American Governments, mostly the latter which craves every second for global domination, while hinging debt relief on structural adjustment. The SAP of any nation is left with the people of that country concerned. That is why there are two major blocs today: The east and west, each with different inclination.

If this planet is to be made safe for human survival, the developed world must rethink. The exigency of Least Developing Countries' [LDC's] economic plight demands the dismantling of all clumsy neo-colonialist economic policies that tend to confine a larger part of the world into a pit of poverty and the other to the peak of ultra-opulence.

It is in this light that we strongly applaud the French government for such heroic initiative in the face of persistent resistance. By submitting such politically sensitive bill to parliament, Mitterrand has undisputably shown a rare sincerity of purpose that most western leaders have fallen short of.

We hope that this initiative would open way for new loans that would help LDC's develop their infrastructures.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Returnees From Ghana

*AB1110224389 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 11 Oct 89*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reacted to reports that over 300 Liberians who returned home recently from Ghana did so because of harassment and maltreatment from the Ghanaian authorities. A Foreign Ministry statement issued today said information received by the Ministry prior to the departure of the Liberians from Ghana said the returnees approached the Liberian Embassy in Accra and expressed their willingness to return home. According to the statement, the returnees indicated that they did not have enough funds to return home and requested the Liberian Government's assistance, at which time a ship was chartered and expenses paid by the Liberian Government for their travel.

Meanwhile, the Liberian Government has expressed thanks and appreciation to the Ghanaian Government

for the cooperation and courtesies extended to the Liberian Embassy in Accra in making arrangements for the trip.

Mali

Economic Seminar With USSR Trade Union Ends

AB1310194889 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] AN economic seminar for mid-level workers ended Tuesday [10 October] at (Nyima). Organized by the National Union of Malian Workers [UNTM] in collaboration with the Central Council of Soviet Trade Union Organization [as heard], this seminar is part of the UNTM's program of education and training. Topics such as trade union activity in the workplace, collective negotiations, and industrialization in developing countries were discussed during the seminar.

Niger

Algiers APS Interviews President Ali Saibou

LD1510114689 Algiers APS in English 0958 GMT
15 Oct 89

[Text] Algiers, 15/10/89 (APS)—President of Niger Ali Saibou said that "relations between Algeria and Niger are the best ones that may exist between two neighbouring and friendly countries" in an interview to APS, the head of state of Niger expressed "full satisfaction with cooperation between Niger and Algeria in all fields the economic, politic and cultural fields. Saibou also cited the Nigerian experience of development, obtained up to now in said in this context that the "most important" is that our people survived and develop in a so hostile environment because of the climate and other natural catastrophes. A country made up of a third quarter of desert, sparsely populated and without access to the sea, Niger faced serious problems when it accessed to national sovereignty.

On this topic, he said that all plans of development set up since about thirty years gave priority to the seeking for food selfsufficiency and desenclavement.

He pointed out that desenclavement is effective in the fields of roads and telecommunications, and that food production improved, Ali Saibou recalled that his country likewise all the countries of the West African sub-region is stricken by the crises he added: "We are still undergoing injustice of the deterioration of the terms of exchange and the slump of our main product of export: Uranium.

Answering a question on the process of democracy and multipartyism, the present of Niger said that the process is reversible. He rejected nevertheless for the present time multipartyism: "We experienced multipartyism he said during 15 years, and we saw to what it led us:

Division of our people. But, he concluded nothing is definitive we shall adapt our action to the evolution of the country.

Nigeria

Dec Local Government Elections Postponed

AB1110141589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] The local government election scheduled to take place throughout the country in December this year has been postponed. It will now be held early next year. The chairman of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Prof Humphrey Nwosu, announced this in Lagos today at a news conference. Political correspondent Gbenga Onoiga was there.

[Begin Onoiga recording] The postponement of the December local government election is to give the commission enough time to carry out the additional responsibilities given to it by the Armed Forces Ruling Council. President Ibrahim Babangida had indicated in a nationwide broadcast that the transition timetable will be rearranged under the new dispensation. However, he said the present military administration will not extend its target beyond 1992. Professor Nwosu maintained that there was enough time to implement all the provisions of the political program between now and the October 1992 deadline for total military disengagement. He disclosed that the Federal Government had approved the commission's request for an extension from 2 weeks to 3, the time for the production of the constitutions and manifestos of the two new political parties. The commission is already working out the modalities for the exercise. It has also set up committees to prepare guidelines for the operation of the two parties.

Professor Nwosu said NEC will begin to refund the 50,000 naira registration fees to the chairmen of the 13 dissolved political associations as from Tuesday next week. Checks for the payment will be written in the name of the chairmen, who are expected to collect them in person from the NEC Headquarters in Lagos. Professor Nwosu said the associations will be left to decide what to do with the money. He emphasized that registration of members for the new political parties will be done for individuals, and not for groups, and warned the dissolved political associations against registering with the new parties en bloc. Citizens will register where they live, and do not need to return to their states of origin for the purpose. The chairman appealed to the media to continue to cooperate with NEC in carrying its crucial assignment. [end recording]

Detained Ex-Minister Said Released 16 Oct

AB1810123689 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT
18 Oct 89

[Text] Lagos, Oct 18 (AFP)—A former Nigerian oil minister, Tam Sokari David-West, who was detained

last week after making remarks directed against President Ibrahim Babangida has been released, press reports said here Wednesday.

Mr. David-West, 53, who was arrested by security service agents last Thursday at his University of Ibadan residence, 140 km (90 miles) north of here, was released Monday [16 October], the reports said.

His detention was related to recent critical remarks he made about Mr. Babangida, which were considered "insulting and reckless," a reliable source said.

Mr. David-West said Tuesday [17 October] he neither supported nor was against the Mr. Babangida's administration.

New Monthly MARKETING TIMES Launched

*AB1210150789 Paris AFP in French 2004 GMT
9 Oct 89*

[Text] Lagos, 9 Oct (AFP)—A new monthly magazine, "MARKETING TIMES", [preceding two words in English as published] was launched here today, the official news agency, NAN, has announced. The new magazine claims to be "the authentic voice of the Third World," and is aimed at promoting "a new information and economic order in the Third World," declared its editor-in-chief, Yinka Fawole.

Senegal

Austrian President Waldheim To Visit 16 Oct

*AB1210112689 Paris AFP in French 2206 GMT
10 Oct 89*

[Text] Dakar, 10 Oct (AFP)—Austrian President Kurt Waldheim will pay a state visit to Senegal from 16 to 18 October. This was confirmed officially in Dakar yesterday evening. The announcement was made by the Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf, to work toward making the visit a resounding success. [sentence as received] The Austrian presidency had announced on 25 September that Mr Waldheim was to pay an official visit from 16 to 22 October to Senegal and then to Ivory Coast.

Sierra Leone

Momoh Leaves for Commonwealth Summit, Singapore

*AB1410204189 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] The president, Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, left Freetown today for London en route to the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Dr Momoh is also expected to pay a state visit to Singapore from 25th to 26th October.

Soon after his departure, the chief justice, Justice S.M.S. Kutubu, administered the oath of office to first vice president, Alhaji A.B. Kamara, to act as president.

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19 Oct 1989

